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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

...decided ...  
...unwarranted ...  
...of ...

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS  
425 Eye Street N.W.  
ULLB, 3rd Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20536



02 JUL 2002

File: WAC-00-149-52162 Office: California Service Center

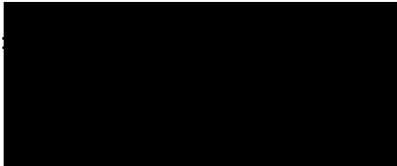
Date:

IN RE: Petitioner:  
Beneficiary:



Petition: Petition for Special Immigrant Religious Worker Pursuant to Section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the "Act"), 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(4), as described at Section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(C)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



Public Copy

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,  
EXAMINATIONS

*Myra L. Rosenthal*  
for Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The immigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, California Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a nonprofit corporation. It seeks classification of the beneficiary as a special immigrant religious worker pursuant to section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the "Act"), 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(4), in order to employ him as a "music ministry coordinator" at a salary of \$1,200 per month.

The director denied the petition finding that the petitioner failed to establish that the beneficiary had had two years of continuous experience in a religious occupation or that the church had demonstrated the ability to pay a qualifying wage.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner submitted a written brief arguing that the evidence furnished establishes that the beneficiary has satisfied the regulatory requirements.

Section 203(b)(4) of the Act provides classification to qualified special immigrant religious workers as described in section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(C), which pertains to an immigrant who:

- (i) for at least 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States;

- (ii) seeks to enter the United States--

- (I) solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of a minister of that religious denomination,

- (II) before October 1, 2003, in order to work for the organization at the request of the organization in a professional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation, or

- (III) before October 1, 2003, in order to work for the organization (or for a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination and is exempt from taxation as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Code of 1986) at the request of the organization in a religious vocation or occupation; and

- (iii) has been carrying on such vocation, professional work, or other work continuously for at least the 2-year period described in clause (i).

The beneficiary is a native and citizen of the Philippines who was last admitted to the United States on June 8, 1993, as a B-2 visitor. The record reflects that he remained beyond his authorized stay and has resided in the United States since such time in an unlawful status. The petitioner conceded on the petition form that the beneficiary has been employed in the United States without authorization.

In order to establish eligibility for classification as a special immigrant religious worker, the petitioner must satisfy each of several eligibility requirements.

A petitioner must establish that it is a qualifying religious organization as defined in this type of visa petition proceeding.

8 C.F.R. 204.5(m)(3) states, in pertinent part, that each petition for a religious worker must be accompanied by:

- (i) Evidence that the organization qualifies as a nonprofit organization in the form of either:

- (A) Documentation showing that it is exempt from taxation in accordance with section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as it relates to religious organizations; or

- (B) Such documentation as is required by the Internal Revenue Service to establish eligibility for exemption under section 501(c)(3).

To address this requirement, the petitioner submitted a letter from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) dated August 26, 1999, reflecting that the petitioner is a tax exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). This letter indicates, however, that the basis for this status is that the petitioner is an organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). This section refers to charities that receive a substantial part of their support in the form of contributions from publicly supported organizations, from a governmental unit, or from the general public.

This section reads as follows:

- (vi) an organization referred to in subsection (c)(2) which normally receives a substantial part of its support (exclusive of income received in the exercise or performance by such organization of its charitable, educational, or other purpose or function constituting the basis for its exemption under section 501(a)) from a governmental unit referred to in subsection (c)(1) or from direct or indirect contributions from the general

public.

IRC section 170(c)(2), referred to above, lists the types of corporations or foundations to which charitable contributions can be made. It reads, in pertinent part, as follows:

(c) Charitable contribution defined. For purposes of this section, the term "charitable contribution" means a contribution or gift to or for the use of--

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(2) A corporation, trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation--

(A) created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof, or under the law of the United States, any State, the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States;

(B) organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or to foster national or international amateur sports competition (but only if no part of its activities involve the provision of athletic facilities or equipment), or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

Thus, while the IRS will grant tax-exempt status to organizations operated for religious purposes under section 170(b)(1)(a)(vi), clause (vi) covers not only organizations operated for religious purposes but also organizations formed for charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or to foster amateur sport or to prevent cruelty to children or animals. This section refers to entities that receive a substantial part of their support in the form of contributions from publicly supported organizations, from a governmental unit, or from the general public. An organization granted tax-exempt status under section 170(b)(1)(a)(vi) of the IRC need not be operated exclusively for religious purposes. To satisfy 8 C.F.R. 204.5(m)(3)(i), the petitioner must establish that its tax exemption is based on its status as a religious organization, not just a publicly supported organization. Cf. section 170(b)(1)(A)(i) IRC. Therefore, its tax exemption may not be based on section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of the IRC. Such organizations are not "religious organizations" and do not employ religious workers as contemplated by the statute. Accordingly, the petitioner has failed to establish that it is tax-exempt as a religious organization and it is ineligible to receive special immigrant classification for any prospective alien employees.

The next issue to be considered is whether the petitioner has established that the proposed position qualifies as a religious occupation for the purpose of special immigrant classification.

8 C.F.R. 204.5(m)(2) states, in pertinent part, that:

*Religious occupation* means an activity which relates to a traditional religious function. Examples of individuals in religious occupations include, but are not limited to, liturgical workers, religious instructors, religious counselors, cantors, catechists, workers in religious hospitals or religious health care facilities, missionaries, religious translators, or religious broadcasters. This group does not include janitors, maintenance workers, clerks, fund raisers, or persons solely involved in the solicitation of donations.

To establish eligibility for special immigrant classification, the petitioner must establish that the specific position that it is offering qualifies as a religious occupation as defined in these proceedings. The statute is silent on what constitutes a "religious occupation" and the regulation states only that it is an activity relating to a traditional religious function. The regulation does not define the term "traditional religious function" and instead provides a brief list of examples. The list reveals that not all employees of a religious organization are considered to be engaged in a religious occupation for the purpose of special immigrant classification. The regulation states that positions such as cantor, missionary, or religious instructor are examples of qualifying religious occupations. Persons in such positions must complete prescribed courses of training established by the governing body of the denomination and their services are directly related to the creed and practice of the religion. The regulation reflects that nonqualifying positions are those whose duties are primarily administrative or secular in nature. Persons in such positions must be qualified in their occupation, but they require no specific religious training or theological education.

The Service therefore interprets the term "traditional religious function" to require a demonstration that the duties of the position are directly related to the religious creed of the denomination, that specific prescribed religious training or theological education is required, that the position is defined and recognized by the governing body of the denomination, and that the position is traditionally a permanent, full-time, salaried occupation within the denomination.

In this case, the duties of the position were described, in various written statements as including playing guitar for "fellowship meetings," teaching music to members, and "leading the church band." While music is a component in the practices of many religious organizations, the duties of playing guitar and providing music instruction are essentially secular. There is no direct relation between playing music at fellowship meetings and the creed of the organization and there is no indication of any specific

theological training required for the position. Based on the evidence submitted, it cannot be concluded that the position of a music coordinator for the petitioner is a qualifying religious occupation consistent with the intent of the Act.

The petitioner also must establish that the beneficiary had had the requisite two years of continuous experience in a religious occupation.

8 C.F.R. 204.5(m)(1) states, in pertinent part, that:

All three types of religious workers must have been performing the vocation, professional work, or other work continuously (either abroad or in the United States) for at least the two year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

The petition was filed on April 24, 2000. Therefore, the petitioner must establish that the beneficiary was continuously carrying on a religious occupation since at least April 24, 1998.

In a letter dated April 24, 2001, an official of the petitioner stated that the beneficiary has been providing private music instruction to individuals for an average of 30 hours per week under the auspices of the petitioning organization since April 1998. It was also stated that he provided additional private music lessons for supplemental income.

The statute and its implementing regulations require that a beneficiary had been continuously carrying on the religious occupation specified in the petition for the two years preceding filing. The pertinent regulations were drafted in recognition of the special circumstances of some religious workers, specifically those engaged in a religious vocation, in that they may not be salaried in the conventional sense and may not follow a conventional work schedule. The regulations distinguish religious vocations from lay religious occupations. 8 C.F.R. 204.5(m)(2) defines a religious vocation, in part, as a calling to religious life evidenced by the taking of vows. While such persons are not employed *per se* in the conventional sense of salaried employment, they are fully financially supported and maintained by their religious institution and are answerable to that institution. The regulation defines lay religious occupations, in contrast, in general terms as an activity related to a "traditional religious function." *Id.* Such lay persons are employed in the conventional sense of salaried employment. The regulations recognize this distinction by requiring that in order to qualify for special immigrant classification in a religious occupation, the job offer for a lay employee of a religious organization must show that he or she will be employed in the conventional sense of salaried employment and will not be dependent on supplemental employment.

See 8 C.F.R. 204.5(m)(4). Because the statute requires two years of continuous experience in the same position for which special immigrant classification is sought, the Service interprets its own regulations to require that, in cases of lay persons seeking to engage in a religious occupation, the prior experience must have been full-time salaried employment in order to qualify as well.

In this case, it is concluded that the beneficiary's part-time employment as a music instructor with the petitioner, while also engaged in secular self-employment, does not constitute continuously carrying on a religious occupation.

A petitioner also must demonstrate its ability to pay the proffered wage.

8 C.F.R. 204.5(g)(2) states, in pertinent part, that:

Any petition filed by or for an employment-based immigrant which requires an offer of employment must be accompanied by evidence that the prospective United States employer has the ability to pay the wage. The petitioner must demonstrate this ability at the time the priority date is established and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence. Evidence of this ability shall be either in the form of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements.

The petitioner in this matter submitted copies of statements from various bank accounts. These documents do not satisfy the regulatory requirement. The petitioner has not furnished its annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements. Therefore, the petitioner has not satisfied the documentary requirement of this provision.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1361. Here, the petitioner has not sustained that burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.